SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1859.

Flight of Jews from Morecco. Owing to the threatened war between Spain and Morceco, the Jews resident in the latter country, are flying to Gibraltar and seeking the protection of the British flag to avoid a repetition of the brutal outrages to which they were exposed in 1844, when the wild Kabyle tribe came down to the coast and committed the most barbarous acts of murder and plunder. The Government, even if it had the will, had not the power to protect them, and as the Kabyles have always manifested the flercest hostility to the Jews, it is feared that should the hands of the Government be weakened by the difficulties incident to a fereign war neither the persons nor property of Jews would be safe in Morosco. Honce at last accounts, nearly 3 0.0 Jews had

arrived at Gibraltar, from Tangier, and It was probable that they would be followed by many thousand others from other parts of Morocco. Most of the fugitives are in destitute circumstances, being obliged, in their sudden flight, to leave behind them whatever little property they possessed. Very many of the sufferers, including young women and children, could find no resting place upon reaching Gibraltar, but the bare ground. The Jewish residents there formed a local Committee, to provide, as far as possible, means of relief, and the Christian portion of the community had given most liberal aid ; but local eforts would be entirely unavailing to to meet the large amount of destitution.

An appeal has, therefore, been made in their behalf to their co-religionists in England and the United States, and to the benevolent of all persuasions. In this city, the Rev. S. M. Taxacs of 694 Houston street, has undertaken to receive donations for the destitute Jews at Gibraltar, and we hope his appeal will meet with a generous response. He acts under the instructions of Sir Moses Monteprore, Bart., President of the Board of Deputies of British

May we not reason that this flight of the Jews from Morocco, to escape pillage and massacre, will turn the thoughts of the race more strongly to the question of their restoration to the Holy Land. Toe Israelites may, with truth, be called a nation without a country. In a few countries they are admitted to enjoy civil priviliges; but as a people having a distinct history and a distinct faith, there is no government to which they can look for full and adequate protection. The restoration of the Jews to their own land would be an object worthy of the combined effort of the Christian nations of the world, and its accomplishment would mark the commencement of a new and most important ers in the history of the human race, and, we verily believe, of human progress also.

French Invasion of Ireland. Some of the Irish journals are discussing the probability of a French invasion of Ireland. They think that in the event of Lours NAPO-

LEON declaring war against England, one of his first steps would be to land a powerful force in Ireland and take possession of the principal ports of the Island. There are few places in Ireland fit to resist a strong invading force; and a French expedition would find many sympathisers there. Even the English journals, in speculating upon a rupture with France, express apprehensions that the French Imperor would, simultaneously with an attack upon England, make a diversion in Ireland, and avail himself of the support of the disaffected portion of the population.

In view of this danger, the British Govern ment has directed its attention to the fortification of the Irish coast; and orders have been issued for the construction of batteries at the points most likely to be first assailed. It is, however, impossible to fortify the Irish coast within any reasonable time so as to make the landing of an invading force, in these days of steam power, a hazardous enterprize. There are, also, in Ireland, notwithstanding the changes of recent years, the slumbering elements of revolution; and should England be involved in war with France, the revolutionary spirit would again manifest itself, and invite the encouragement

and ald of her enemy. The Dublin Nation, and other journals of that class, do not fail to reproduce the arguments of the English sympathizers with the Italians, and to apply these arguments to the case of the Irish people. If, as the London Times says, and as Lord JOHN RUSSELL and other members of the British Government have said, it is the right of the Italian people to decide for themselves, without coercion or foreign interference, under what form of Government they choose to live, it is equally the right of the Irish people to determine who shall be their rulers and how they shall be governed. Whatever may be the result to the Italians themselves, of their recent movements, they are, certainly, teaching the people of Europe a lesson in the right of revolution and self-government which will not be for-

Ir is understood that the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show that the financial condition of the country has much improved, and that, unless unusual expenditures are authorized by Congress, there will not be any necessity to increase the duties upon imports to meet the wants of Government. From the general estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appears that the annual and permanent appropriations required for the next fiscal year, exclusive of public debt, amount to \$51.065.854 70. But to this must be added about seven millions of dollars, to meet the interest on the public debt, and expenses which are of an ir cidental character.

We may, therefore, estimate the ordinary expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year at nearly sixty millions of dollars. Congress, however, may swell the amount by authorizing extraordinary expenditures, or it may reduce it by cutting down the appropriations for the different departments of the public service; so that we can only accept Mr. Conn's estimates as a statement of the means required for carrying on the ordinary business of the Government. Congress may be extravagant or economical, and as it controls the purse of the nation, upon it rests the responsibility of confining Government within the narrowest limits of expenditure, compatible with the efficient discharge of its duties.

Southern Plan of Self-Defeace.

'There is at present much discussion at the South as to the best plan to put down the Northern Abolition sentiment. The Washington Star thinks the plan of non-intercourse with States that refuse to abide by the Slavery Compromises of the Constitution just the thing. This also seems to be the prevailing sentiment among some of the leading minds of Virginia. The Star

Its execution will require the manifestation of just such a spirit as animated the forefathers of the pres-ent generation of Southers men for ten years before the American Revolution, involving privations on their part for the time being, and a firm adherence to the purpose of self-taxation in some degree to ac-complish the good end of compelling the North to change its course with reference to African Slavery in the South, wishout the destruction of the existing government.

the Bouth, without the destruction of the existing government.

Each Southern State may lawfully determine what description of persons are to fail under the surveil-lance of its poice laws, and may virtually exclude them from its limits. So, too, every State may lawfully discriminate in taxing the sale of goods, were and merchandise within its limits; raising its whole revenue necessary for State purposes from the sale of reach articles as it may choose to tax, and entirely exampt any other articles from State taxation, direct rindirect, at will. A State may place a tax of fifty cents upon every pair of New England shoes sold within its jurisdiction, compelling the saller to swear monthly, or quarterly, or annually to the number of them he may dispose of. So also may a State enact that no trader selling only foreign and southern made

goods, shall pay any tax whatever; and that he who sells northern made goods shall pay double existing licenses of every description. And this system of relation may be efficiently sustained by the voluntary association to that end on the part of southern cor sumers.

If the abolition sentiment of Massachusetts shall cost the capital of the State the loss of half wont would otherwise have been the part of southern cortices. Someway, Sornes, Od. 17.—The Datoo hav been seized for piotting with the Dysek chiefs to murder the Europeans. Quiet is restored. talistion may be efficiently sustained by the voluntary association to that end on the part of southern consumers.

If the abolition sentiment of Massachusetts shall cost the abolition sentiment of Massachusetts shall would otherwise have been the next year's southern demand for Massachusetts books, shoes, cotion goods, and Massachusetts Vankes notions generally, by the advent of January 1, 1861, there will be such an array of the influence of Massachusetts leas with reference to the South, as was never befere dreamed of. The great mass of the people of Massachusetts live by day's wages, and and are really as dependent for their daily bread on the money of caployers, as southern slaves are upon their owners for thost food and clothing. The stopy age of select to the South is the stoppage of bread for the northern employes. The end could not fall to be, that after experiencing a single season's effect of the loss of the southern trade, no northern capitalist would employ any workman who directly or indirectly conspired to force the South to its measures of retailation. Ten millens sudden less annual demand for Massachusetts boots and shoes would cause every absticulation that the schere there would find their quarters too hot to hold them, we apprehend.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Arrival of the Vanderbile Three Days Later Intelligence.

Three Days Later Intelligence.

The steamship Vanderbilt, P. E. Le Fevre, Commander, from Havre, via Southampton, the 7th inst., arrived early yesterday morning, bringing 208 passengers, the usual French and English mal's, together with an unusually valuable cargo. The Vanderbilt made a quick winter passage.

Mons. J. Brito, Minister from Call to this country, is among the passengers.

The Vanderbilt was detained outside, Saturday night, on account of low water on the bar and a high sea running.

The American bark Ann Hinckley, of Millbridge, abandoned and fast foundering, was bearded on the 26th of October, in lat. 46 N, long. 29 W., and a parcel of papers, found in the cabin, taken from her. The Birkenhead, from Quebec to Liverpool, was abandoned on the 24th Nov., waterlogged, and a wireck. The crew had arrived at Havra.

The Peerlass, of Digby, N 8, was abandoned on the 4th Nov. The crew was landed at Portsmouth, Dec. 4, from the Goltah, arrived from the St. Lawrence.

REGLAND.

Dec. 4, from the Gorah, arrived from the St. Lawrence.

BEGLAID.

The London Observer says, it is stated that an offer has been made by Mr. Laven, for the purchase of the Great Eastern, of the most libral character. The terms are said to be, £60,000 down, to force a working capital to complete the ship, to charter her for twelve months, pay the stockholders five per cent. In advance, and to have the option of purchasing the ship for £330,000, being the amount of the capital of the present company.

The London Times anys: A complete 12 pound battery of Bir W. Armstrone's guns, carriage limbers, hospital and ammunition waggons, forges, &c., is ordered to be packed on Thursday next, to be transmitted overland to China. The Powerful has commenced shipping two heavy batteries, of 68-pounder guns, with equipments to form a thorough sege train and requisites, to subdue the resistance offered to the passage of the Petho.

The Court Journal says the question has been replatedly asked, how many rifles have been es rolled? From an official source we can state that the number was 40,500 on the 19th Nov.

The Morning Post says:—It is rumored that the infant Morrara has been brought to Piedmont, as the movement in the Papal Battos might have prompted a coup de main for his rescue.

The Times has the following translation of the letter addressed by M. Moquan, in the name of the Emperor of the French, to four merebants of Liverpol, who had written to Narolans III, enquiring his intentions in reference to England:—

Palace of The Tulepies, Nov. 30.

poly who had written to Napellow III, enquiring his intentions in reference to England:

PALACE OF THE THILEPIES, NOV. 30.

To Mesers. Shau, Nelloz, Irving and Blackwell, merchants at Liverpoel:—
Geutlemen:—You have addressed yourselves direct to the Emperor, to know what were his intentions as regards England. Great fear or great confidence alone could explain this step. On the one side, you are possessed by the imaginary trouble which appears to have seized your country with the rapidity of epidemic; and on the other, you reck on on the loyalty of him from whom you desire a rep'y. It was, however, easy for you yourselves to give it, if you had calmiy examined the true cause of your apprehensions; that cause you would have found only in all those runors created arong your fellow countrymen by the obstinate propagation of the most chimerical of alarms; because, until now, under what wer circumstances, there has not been a word or an act of the Emperor which could permit a doubt of his sentiments, and, consequently, of his intentions towards your country. His conduct, invariably the same, has not ceased for one moment to show him as a faithful and irreproschable ally. That what he has been, he will it declared it to you in his name) continue to be witness sgain to day the approaching community of perils to be shared at a great distance by your soldiers and ours.

Thus, henceforth, fully reassured, oppose an error too much spread. Great nations should appreciate, but not fear each other. Roceive gentlemen, the expression of my divinguished sentiments.

The Bocretary of the Emperor.

Uhet du Cabinet, Moogoans.

The Lordon Times leading article, (Dec. 5) mays, "We regret to learn that after a full discussion of the subject in the Cabinet it has been determined that Lord Palarmeros shall sot attend the Congress as the Flenipotentary of England. No plemipotentary is to be dispatched to Paris, but that Lord Cownax, being already there, merely attends as the representative of England, and makes our adhesion to the Congress as little conspicuous as possible."

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern Company has been convened for Thursday, 16th ins., to receive a report from the Directors. The chairman bes intimated his intention to request the shareholders on that occasion to appoint a committee to inquire into the affairs of the undertaking from the commencement. All question of dispute between the company and the ountractor are left to arbitration.

A meeting attended by from forty to fifty persons was held at Freemason's tavern, for the purpose of organizing a London Irish volunteer rifle corps.

FRANCE.

The Pays says, the King of Naples has authorized the layty of a father reader and the layty of a father reader.

The Poys says, the King of Naples has authorized the laying of a telegraphic cable between Gasta and Corsica, by means of which Naples will come into direct communication with Paris.

It is certain that England has agreed to the proposal, that the Congress shall be held in Paris, and the London Post sug, it is decided that the Congress will assemble at Paris on the 6th January.

Among the Powers which have already sent in their adhesion, are Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia.

The silk trade is at presspt du'l at Lyons. The Paris corn market was quiet. Wheat and flour dull.

The silk trade is at presset du lat Lyons. The Paris corn market was quiet. Whest and flour dull. Stain some market was quiet. Whest and flour dull. Stain some commencing operations against the Moors the Bysnish have had 88 killed, 644 wounded, and 73 contessed.

General Zaralla has made a reconnaissance against the Moorish camp at Tetuan.

COMMERCIAL.

The following is from the London Times's city article, Dec. Ith: Tuesday was settling day in consols, and the market has snown increased buyancy, the supply of money being abundant and the quotations from Paris very firm. The opening bargains were at \$9'.55'fc, as daynee of one eighth, and the ultimate prices were 9'ab'.c. for money, and 9'b'.c to b'.c. of 95'.55'.c. ex. div., for the 10th of January. There has been a good demand in the discount market, and the general rate continues at \$2' per cent. MARKETS.

MARKETS.

LAVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, DEC. STH AND STH.—
The business transacted in cotton was limited, and sales for the two days barely reach 12.000 bales.

Lendon Commission, Dec. STH.—Market dull, at about last Monday's rates, but occasionally jet less was accepted. Business doing in wheat at previous rates. Flour a slow sale, and rather lower. Oats, the turn in favor of the buyer. Indian Corn in fair consumptive demand.

Latest News.

The Humanda ratived at Liverpool on the 7th

The Hungarian arrived at Liverpool on the 7th December. The Bardinia, from Liverpool to New York, put back to Liverpool, in a helpless condition. The Halmar, from Quebec to London, was abandoned on the 19th uit, leaky, and rudder gone. Crew saved.

Rome, Dec. 4—The Concordat with Baden has been published, and is similar to that with Austria and Wurtemberg.

CRIMA AND JAPAN.

Shanehal, Oct. 21—No redition pawe. Large

Shanghai, Oct. 21—No political news. Large sa'es black tea Green limited. The United States billulater has returned from Japan. Canton, Oct 21—The new Customs rules do not work well. Markets quiet. Prices for imports have risen. work well. Markets quiet. Prices for Imports nave rison.

Hong Kong. Oct 29.—A destructive fire took place here on the 90th. Property, to the value of 100,000 dollars, burnd. The Ystes Hartley steamer was lost. Crew and trassure saved. The Inkerman, of Londor, is lest.

Nagasaki, Oct. 91.—The Japanese Embassy will leave for Washington by the Fowhattan on the 92d February. Trade is progressing.

Melbourne, O.1. 17 —Parliament was opened on the 18th, and Mr. Muzers was elected Speaker. The Want of Confidence debate will commence on the 18th, and a majority against ministers is certain. Trade dull. Money tight. Exchange for 60 days 16 premium. The revenue shows an increase of 239,000 for the last year. The following are the departures of geld ships for London: Lewokew, Sept. 20, 28,000 cunces; Norfolk. Sept. 30, 68,000 cunces; and the Anglesse, Oct. 17, 70,000 cunces. Flour has fallen 36 per cent. The labour market is overstocked.

The Latest. (By Electri Telegraph from London to Southampton, Dec. 1th, 1889.)

The Herald's Paris correspondent states, that a lighthouse has been built on the Island of Pinforet, 99 miles North of Brest. It is protected by a battery of rified guns, so mounted as to be level with high water mark, and having a range of 10,000 metres.

the Europeans. Quiet is restored.

17A1V.

Naples, Dec. 3.—(via Marseilles):—News received from Falverso to the 27th of November, states that Commander Massicalca, Director General of the Sicilian police, had been stabbed while walking with his wife and children in the Place of the Cathedral. The wound inflicted was very severe, but probably not mostal.

The assarsin, who was well dressed, escaped. Fears were entertained that the attempted assassination would be followed by an insurrection, but tranquility prevaied.

nation would be followed by an insurrection, but tranquility prevaled. Reme, Dec. 3— (via Marsefiles) —Thejecston of the Council of State has been opened by the President, Cardinal DE PISTEO.

The Financial Consulta was feedved to day by the Prope; and Cardinal SAVELLI. Its Freeddent, frankly explained the wishes of the Assembly. His Holiness replied that he will consider what steps are necessary to give satisfaction.

The Harper's Ferry Tragedy. Another Hanging Exhibition.

EXECUTION OF GREEN AND COPELAND.

Attempted Escape of Cook and Copples ___ THEIR SUBSEQUENT EXECUTION.

The Scenes at the Gallows.

Charlestones, Va, Dec. 16.—We have had an excising time during the twenty four hours which have just closed, with the execution of four prisoners. In order to a correct understanding of what has transpired, I give you a succinct narrative of the events since yesterday morning.

Threeghout the day gesterday, there was a great influx of strangers and citizens of the county, who were flocking in to witness the last act of the Harper's Ferry tragedy. The latter came thus early, faring that they might be detailed at the outposts, as was the case on the day of the execution of Snows. The clouds which early in the morning darkened the hor zon, were soon dispelled, and the sun came out in unusual brillancy for a D.comber morning.

As the hours advanced, groups were seen on all the streets and corners, discussing the all absorbing topic of the approaching execution. In the afternoon, trains of cars from Winchester and Harpers' Ferry, brought large numbers of persons, including a delegation of newspaper reporters from the northernoon, trains of cars from Winchester and Harpers' Ferry, brought large numbers of persons, including a delegation of newspaper reporters from the northern of the execution of Baows, and but little difficulty was experienced to getting into the team, although the difficulty was not so significated the textual of the trains, was not so significated in obtaining accommodations.

Shortly after the arrival of the train in the afternoon, a grand dress parade of all the companies in attendance took place. The spot selected for the parade was the indusers field on which Baows was executed, and on which the gallows for the execution of the remaining prisoners was being erected. The companies were drilled in four battainas. The whole were under the command of Co. Warsanges of the Petersburg regiment, Liout, Isaast Green of the Unit of States mirrors and the security of the remaining and the parade was the income of the sum of the remaining and the company of the street of the line. During the time of parad

sions of an intended rescue had long since been banished, and nothing was thought of but the approaching execution, whilst the overflowing throng of strangers were hunting quarters for the night.

The Atts upted Excaps.

At a quarter past 5 c'clock, the whole town was thrown into commotion by the report of a rifle under the wall of the lail, followed by several other saves from the vicinity of the guard-house, in close proximity to the jail. The military were called to arms, and the excitement was intense beyond anything that has yet occurred during our ever memorable era of military occupation. In a few minutes the streets and avenues of the town were in possession of armed men, and it was with some difficulty that the cause of all the turmoil could be ascertained. Ramors of every description were affest, and it was at one time thought that the prisoners had overpowered their guards and made their escape, and then that an attack had been made on the jail by parties attempting to rescue the prisoners. It was dangerous for a citizen to go out to ascertain the true sause of the excitement, and rumors of a most extensive character floated in, to be contradicted by momentary new arrivals of citizens driven is from the streets.

The sentinel stationed near the jail reported that at a quarter past eight o'clock he observed a man on the jail wall. He challenged him and receiving no answer fired at him. Another head was also seen above the wall, but he retreated as soon as the first one had been fired at. The man on the top of the wall seemed at first determined to jump down, but the sentinel declared his intention of impaling him on his bayonet, and he then retreated into the jail yard with Corrne, and both gave themeelvee up without further resistance. Cook afterwards remarked that the routher resistance. Cook afterwards remarked that the routh have good of the minutes run of the jail wall, and had he reached them with his thorough knowledged of the mountains, his arrest would have easily the paster from the wall, th

yard by Gen. TALLAYERS and the officer of the day, who rushed to the jail the moment the alarm was given.

Gen. TALLAYERS immediately telegraphed to Gov. Wiss, informing him of the frustrated attempt of the prisoners. His answer directed that the military should immediately take possession of the interior of the jail, and guard the prisoners until they were executed. Sheriff Campinia and Captain Avis are of course much chagrined at this narrow escape of the prisoners, especially as they had resisted all interference of the military with the interior discipline of the jail. The prisoners were shrewd and cunning fellows, and were undoubtedly without any accomplices in their junder taking. Their friends, wholwere still here, were also fearful that they might be suspected of the knowledge of their attempt. The general impression is, that if they had waited till midnight or later, they might have reached the mountains.

At daybreak this morning the reveille was sounded from the various barracks, announcing the dawn of the day of execution, and soon the whole community was sain. The anxiety to learn a true version of the events of last night, caused the streets to be throught with people at an early hour.

Execution of Copoland and Green. At half past 10 o'clock, Beneral TALLATARRO, with his staff, numbering about twenty-five officers, hav-ing given orders to prepare the two negro prisoners, Smills Gazam and Join Cormann, for execution, took their departure to join the main body of the troops on the field.

aircady on the field, whilst others waited to see the already on the field, whilst others waited to see the prisoners come out.

The rel gious caremonies in the cell of the prisoners were very impressive, and were conducted by Rev. Mr. Nowm, of the Presbyterian, and Rev. Haway Waves, of the M. E. Church.

At a quarter before 11 o'clock, the prisoners, accompanied by the Sheriff and Rev. Mr. Nowms, appeared at the jail door, and, with their arms pinioned, moved slowly forward towards the vehicle in waiting fer them. They seemed downcest, and wore none of that calm and cheerful spirit evinced by Baows under similar circumstances. They were helped into the wagon, and took their seats on their coffins without scarcely looking to the right or le't. The escort now commenced to move, and the wagon was o'csely flanked on either side by a company of riflemen, marching in double file, lock step.

At seven minutes before eleven o'clock, the pro-

and the wagen was c'esely fishked on either side by a company of riflemen, marching in double file, lock step.

At seven minutes before eleven o'clock, the procession entered the field occupied by the military, and the prisoners cast a shuddering glance to wards the gellows erected on the rising ground in its centre. In two ninutes more, the wagen stopped at the foot of the gallows, and whilst the prisoners were alighting, the companies forming the secort moved off to the position assigned them on the field.

The prisoners meunted the scaffold with a firm step, and were immediately joined by Sheriff Caurant. After a brief prayer by the clergyman, the cape were drawn over their heads, and the ropes affixed around their necks.

During the few moments they thus stood, Cornland presents of the method of the saffold was engaged in earnest prayer up to the time the trap was drawn, when they were both launched into eternity.

Gasus died very easy, his neck being broken by the fall. The metion of the body was very slight, Cornland seemed to suffer vary much, and his body writhed in violent contortions for several minutes. They were accompanied on the gallows by the Reverends Waton, Sowm and Lumn, to whom they bid an affectionate farewell, and expressed the hope of metting them in heaven. The bodies were placed in poplar coffice and carried back to jail. Taey will be interred to-morrow on the spot where the gellows at and s, but there is a party of melical students here from Winchester, who will doubtless not allow them to remain there long.

Execution of Coek and Coppte.

The bodies of the two negro prisoners having been brought back to the jail, at about a quarter to

Execution of Cook and Coppie.

The bedies of the two negro prisoners having been brought back to the jail, at about a quarter to 12 o'clock, notice was given to Gook and Corrie that their time was approaching, only one hour more being allowed them. The unlitary movements, similar to those at the first execution, were repeated, and the sagon, with two more coffins, was standing at the door at half past twelve o'clock. The same military escort was in readiness, whilst the cloting religious ceremonies were progressing in the celligious ceremonies on the failure of their attempt to escape, last night, their assumed composure and apparent resignation had given way, and they now looked at their fate with the full conviction of its awful certainty.

They were reserved and rather quiet, but fervently joined in the religious ceremonies conducted by Messin Noerin, Leux and Waton. When called upon by the Sheriff, they stood calm and quietly, whilst their arms were being pinioned, and after bidding farewell to the guards at the jail, were helped into the wagon and took seate on their coffins. Their appearance was rather of hopeless despair than o'r signation, and they seemed to take but little notice of anything as the procession slowly moved on to the field of death.

The wagon reached the scaffold at thirteen min

of anything as the procession slowly moved on to the field of death.

The wagon reached the scaffold at thirteen minutes before one o'clock, and the prisoners ascended the scaffold with a determined firmness that was scarcely surpassed by Captain Brows. A brief prayer was affered up by one of the clergymen, the rope was adjusted, the cap drawn, and both were launched into eternity, in seven minutes after they ascerded the gallows. They both exhibited the most unflinching firmness, saying nothing, with the exception of bidding farewell to the ministers and sheriff. heriff.

After the rope was adjusted, Cook exclaimed, "Be

arrer use rope was adjusted, Cook exclaimed, "Be quick, as quick as possible," which was also repeated by Corrio. After hanging for about half an hour, both bodies were taken down and placed in black walnut coffins, prepared for them. That of Cook was placed in a popiar box, labelled and directed as follows:— Cook was placed in a poplar box, labelled and directed as follows:

Assessed. P. Willand and Robert Crowley, 104

William street, New York; care of Adams' Express.
Corror's bedy was placed in a similar box, to be forwarded to his mother in Iows.

Before leaving the prison, Cook gave directions in regard to one or two articles—one, a breastpin, he did not want taken off then nor at the scaffold. He wished it given to his wife or to his boy, if he lived.

Within his shirt bosom, on the left side, was a daguerrectype and lock of his son's hair, which he wished given to his wife.

Both he and Corrus requested that their arms should not be phinoned tight enough to stop the circulation of the blood, which was complied with.

A blue cloth talma was thrown over Corrus and a dark one over Cook.

Weeks, the Converted Actor. The Boston Traveller, of Dec. 13, published the following strange story. If true, it places Mr. WEEKS in no very enviable light before the

ministers image at they discovered a decleded y lavelable change in the condition of Cook's mind, since his interview with his staters. Up to that time, his calmness and bravery was regarded as proceeding from a lack of feeling, and, on leaving him yesterday, in the afternoon, they reported that he had been led to seek forgiveness for his sins, as the only hope of salvation, and that Corric was also equally in carnest in his protestations of religious convictions and hopes of forgiveness—all of which was undoubtedly intended to hoodwink their project of escape.

Ook has been visited throughout his imprisonment by the Rev. N. Games Norm, at the request of the prisoner, as also of Governors Wiss and William.

Rev. Mr. Norm was present at an interview between Corric and Br. Buttans, a Quaker gentleman from Ohlo, who raised the prisoner. He describes the interview as an affecting one. Mr. Buttans says that Corric was a trusty, but very wilful boy. An uncled of Corric, of the same mane, from Ohlo, his father's brother, visited him also yesterday, the interview has the condition of the town—prisoners and military up to 7 o'clock last evening. All apprehensions of an intended rescue had long since been bandshed, and nothing was thought of but the approaching execution, whilst the overflowing through of strangers were hunting quarters for the night.

This was the condition of the town—prisoners and military up to 7 o'clock, the whole town was thrown into commotion by the report of a rifle under the wild of the jail, followed by several other shots from the vicinity of the guard-house, in close proximity to the jail. The military were called to arms, and the excitement was intense beyond anything that has yet occurred during our ever memorable erase of all the turnoid could be ascertained. Resonre of every description were affect, and it was with some difficulty that the cause of all the turnoid could be accertained. Resonre of every description were affect, and it was several manues of the turnoid could be accertained.

at least.

As he has denied, in the most positive terms that he was ever married, and in the absence of proof and the pursuit of proy will be likely to repeat the denial I propose to give some of the evidence in my possession, bearing on this point. I have now before me a letter under his own hand, dated Soptember 20th, 1849, which, besides containing several allusions to his wife, has the following by way of posteript.

"Private.—You need not be surprised because I speak of my wife, for I have been married one year the 26th day of last July. When I came to ——I did not expect to stav, and as I did not tell you when I first came, I kept dark all the time. I size scanted to have some from with the ories My wife is a good gir! I love her, but I am as hard for the ories as every law not. Tell her I have written to her: get her to write to me, and suclose her letter in yours. When you speak of my girls cell them B——O—— &c. I am coming to —— this winter to have a time."

I make this quotation rather for the insight if gives us into the character and tendencies of the writer, than as evidence of his marriage, because on this last point I have other and better evidence, to wit: the books of the town registrar in Bridgeport, Ct., which bear the following record:

'Married in Bridgeport, on the 26th of July, 1848, by the Rev. Gronger Brown. Minister of the Gospel."

The woman to whom he was thus married, Chas.

married in windsport, on the year of Duly, 1846, by the Rev. George Brows. Mr. Charles H. Werkes of New York, to Wary and Hawkins, of Birmingham. "George Brows, Minister of the Gospel."

The woman to whom he was thus married, Guas. H. Werks being himself the witness, is still Bring.

In a letter dated February 9, 1857, he writes again:

"I was married one year ago on the 20th of the present month, in Baltimore, to a young lady named Milly Chow."

Of this second wife he says: "She was but fiften years of age when married, and, though young, is possessed of every quality which renders home happy." And this second wife, too, Charles H. Werks being himself the witness, again is still living. It should be stated, however, that when he married her he bore the name of Charles Warrworm, and married her as Charles Warrworm, and married her bore the name of Charles Warrworm, and married her he left Syracuse, finally, he avoided the pain of a parting interview with his host by leaving clandestinely, stealing his beggage from the hote, and leaving an unpaid bill of twenty odd dollars as a token of remembrance, instead. A few wocks later, having occasion to make a more imposing personal appearance than his ewn wardrobe and the state of his exchequer allowed, he borrowed a new and costly suit of clothes for a single evening, and the lender has seen nothing of his clothes since.

Where he will next turn up, or under what guise later has a difficult to conjecture, Within the last three years, besides appearing in the characters of actor and preacher, both of which he has disgraced, he has figured as Charles H. Werke, Charles H. Drx, Charles Warrwork, Charles E. &r. Charles Graced he has figured as Charles H. Werke, Class. H. Drx, Charles Warrwork, Charles E. &r. Charles, and Charles S. &r. Charles H. Drx, Charles S. &r. Charle

The Official Canvass. The Board of State Canvassers have completed their labors, and make the aggregate vote of

____ BEAUREGARD, who murdered CHARSE of rified guns, so mounted as to be level with high water mark, and having a range of 10,000 metres.

The military then formed in a hollow square around the jail, and an open wagen containing the coffine of the prisoner was attended to the prisoners drew into in front, with a carriage to one Seronal metal and the particles and the Deputies.

The crowd of citizens and strangers was very force for Boni left yesterday. Great fears were entertained that the natives will rise, Every European casion of Brown's execution—most of whom were

A Paulo.-Disappearance of Oktaon

The Detroit papers are discussing the mysterious dissppearance of several citizens of that place, under circumstances which induce suspicious of foul play. The Advertier reports the proceedings of a large meeting of cit zera, held on Saurday evening, Dec. 16, to devise measures for discovering the cause of these mysterious disappearances. After some discussion a seward was subscribed and offered of 50% for the discovery of the whereabouts of Mr. Bannana Ganran, and if he has been murdered, 500 additional for the arrest of his murderers. The meeting also effered 50% eward for the supposed murderers of Messrs. Status, Saura and Colz.

The Prec Press says Mr. Canran has been missing since Nov. 29, and, besides those named in the meeting of the citizens, Mr. Janna Amoort is also missing. He came to Detroit a week ago, with a lot of valuable-fairs, which he sold for a considerable sum of money, and has not since been heard of. He was a sober, industrious man, and had a good property at home, which he would not be likely to save. His family are in great distress, and one of his neighbors came to the city yesterday, to make inquiries respecting him.

Another is a Mr. Bentu, of Disco, Macomb County, who came here with a team and a load of produce about thankegiving Day, and remained two or three days at the City Hotel. He then disappeared, leaving his team at the botel, and has not since be no heard of. He was town clerk at home, and has always borns a respectable character, but, as he was always borns a respectable character, but, as he was always borns a respectable character, but, as he was always borns a respectable character, but, as he was that they are deemed worthy of notice. All of these circumstances combined suggest a question which will statile every citizen from his sense of security, viz: Have wee band of organized murdarers and robbers in our midst?

It is quite likely that some of these persons have been enticed into bad company, and robbed of their money, and prove the property into money, and go out o

Prem Rebragka.

Dates from Omaha, to the 7th inst., state that the Territorial Legislature organized that day, when the Governor sent in his annual message. He argues, at great length and with much force, in favor of a state organization. He takes the ground that there is no specific population requisite to gain admission into the Union as a State; is down on the 93,000 idea, and thinks if there is any given population demanded anywhere, before seeking admission, it is the 30,000 minimum fixed or named in the Constitution. The message favors an Usury Law; recommends a reduction of the fees of public officers; thinks the passage of a Homestead Law but an act of justice, and that it would meet with favor among the people. It it is very pointed in favor of making real estate the chief basis of revenue, and exempting improvements. The idea is to make the non-resident land holder contribute equally with the resident, in keeping up financial affairs. The Governor, at some length, and rather sharply, "pitches in" to serious errors which have been instilled into the public mind of the country by "books of history," and "official reports to the Government," in regard to the soil, climate, and resources of the Territory, and which are highly injurious to its present and future prospects.—In doing this, he sets forth quits advantageously the agricultural condition and prospects of Nebraka.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate, or Couneil, providing for the calling of a Constitutional Convention, the election of delegates to be held on the 26th of this month, and the Convention to assemble some time in January, 1860.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature "abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude"

was introduced in the Legislature last winter, and indefinitely postponed. The present one, it is thought, will most likely meet with a similar fate, or be taken up and passed without any noise or trouble.

Judge Nuttell at his old Welche. Judge Nattail at his sid Trichs.

Our readers have all heard of Judge Notratl, of Kentucky, as the magistrate who adjourned Court to see the elephant swim, and also as the sapient jurist and canonist, who, when requested by some Baptist ministers to allow a convict under sentence of death to be taken away from jail for a few minutes for the purpose of baptism, decided that "sprinkling" was sufficient in the eyes of the law, and therefore denied the petition.

jan for a tew minutes for the purpose of baptism, decided that "sprinkling" was sufficient in the eyes of the law, and therefore denied the petition.

We learn from the Louisville Courier that a few days since, it devolved upon the Judge to open the Court of Owen County, and accordingly the grand jury, lawyers and all persons "having anything to do with the Court of Common Pleas," assembled at Owenton.

The first business on the docket was the demand of thescontractor for the payment of \$100 for the use of the Court House, (which was unfinished), threatening in the event of refusal to prevent the Court from continuing its sessions. This allowance Judge Nutrall refused to make, whereupon a gallant gentleman, a friend to the ladies in attendance, offered to pay the contractor the sum of \$100, and thereby enable the Court to proceed with its business. The proffer, however, was rejec'ed. The next thing that occurred startled everybody. Judge Nutrall said he didn't intend to hold Court. The sudden snap of cold weather was propitious for the farmers to kill hogs; the holding of court would prevent them, and if it were to get warm scon, the hogs would eat up too much corn. Besides many persons han't laid in their wood, and he would give them a chance to do so, to keep their families from suffering. He said for these reasons he intended to adjourn over until May. Various attempts were made to socure a continuance, but in vain. Judge Nettrall peremptority ordered the Sheriff to adjourn court. That functionary obeyed, and the Judge left the bench, stalked out of the court room, it his pips, got on his horse and rode away from the amazed but indignant assemblage.

The village was full of men from the country, and many of them waxed indignant. A demonstration was made towards pursuing the Judge with violent intentions, but it was subsequently abandoned.

Four things come not back; the broken ward, the speed arrow, the past life and the neglect opportunity.

Blazufac ure of Coal Of.

Blazufac are of Coal Off.

The Springfield Republican publishes a letter from an Ohio correspondent, on coal oil or Kerosene, and we make the following extracts therefrom:

The oil is not made from bituminous coal, strictly so called, but frum the cannet or candle coal. It is well known that there are three kinds of coal; the authracte, camel and bituminous coals. The oil is weade from cannel coal. The coal is intermediate in hardness between the other two, and burns with a clear, white blaze, like a candle; and hence its clear, white blaze, like a candle; and hence its clear, white blaze, like a candle; and hence its name. There are various qualities of this coal as well as of other coals. It is nard, and breaks with a conocidal fracture, at least the best of it does.

Tole coal is found all over the vast coal field of the Ohio river valley. The best that I know of is found on the waters of the Big Kanawha river, in the vicinity of Charleston, in the county of Kanawha. Va. The veins of it are here about six feet in thickness, and can be worked to almost any extent. There are found three veins of an inferior cannel coal in Ohio, either separate or mixed in with the bituminous coal; but these veins are thin in comparison with these on the waters of the Big Kanawha.

It is said that the oil may be made from bituminous coal, but not in as large quantities. When I was at Marietta, in Cother, I learned from Professor Andraws, of Marketta college, that he and an assistant were experimenting with bituminous coal upon its adaptation for the production of the oil; what his success may be I do not know.

The quantity that can be made here in this Ohio river coal field is unlistited, and as yet the demand is wholly beyond the production. It is used for a lubricating oil, as well as for burning. Candles are also made out of the hard portions of it, though I do not think they give as brilliant a light as the star candle made from lard; but they are sold so much cheaper that they will come into general use for ordinary light

recrumsfances combined augusts a question which will startly every citizen from his sense of security, where the content of these presents have an ordinated to the content of the way of creditors. These suppositions are much more probable han suspicious of nurder.

The Rocky Mountain Nece of the 1st inst., has received the following intelligence from Dr. Law and his party, respecting the late trip of the file flat property, and the sense of the file flat property of the sense of the file flat property of the sense of the file flat property of the file flat p

The Treasury Estimates.

THE Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. How ELL COBB, has prepared and printed the estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, as fol-

for the fiscal year country

lows:

Civil list, foreign intercourse and mtscellaneous, including expouses of
collecting the revenue from miss of
public lands and expenses of courts, \$10.925,625 79

To supply deficiencies in the revenues
of the General Post Office. 5,988,424 04

849,000 00

Pensions. 1,018,503 38

Civil list, foreign intercourse and mis-| 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 08 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.004 | 1.237.0

Results of Art and Science. Sir DAVID BREWSTER, the eminent Scotchman, whose successful researches into natural selence have covered his name with universal honor, was lately inducted into the office of Principal of the University of Edinburgh, to which he had been unanimously elected. On that occasion, he addressed the professors, graduates, and matriculated students of the University, as well as a large crowd of other dwellers in the Scottish metropolia. What he said upon the indebtedness of mankind to the Arts and Sciences, is so true that we take pleasure in presenting it here. Speaking to the stu-dents, Sir DAVID BREWSTER said :

meyer reasons he intended to adjourn over until May. Various attempts were made to accure a continuance, but in vain. Judge Nettrall peremptority ordered the sheriff to adjourn court. That functionary obeyed, and the Judge left the bench, stalked out of the court room, it this pipe, got on his horse and rode away from the amazed but indignant assemblage.

The village was full of men from the country, and many of them waved indignant. A demonstration was made towards pursuing the Judge with violent intentions, but it was subsequently abandoned.

Life and Letters of Living—His Family.
A memoir of Mr. Invino, asys the Albany Seering Journal, say in due time be expected. His entire manacetyles and corresponders were left in the hands of Franz M. Invino, who is admirably adapted life the task. Such a memoir will affared early akelotes of New York society, and the first attempts of American librature; it will bring out the stance of American librature; it will bring out the stance of the

Night brings out stars, as sorrow shows ut truth; we can never see the stars till we can see little or naught else—and thus it is with truth.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES

Arrival of the North American.

One Day Later Intelligence.

Portland, Dec. 18.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool 7th inst., via. Queenstown, at 5.30 P. M. of the 8th, has strived at this pert. She has made an excellent passage, and accomplished three hundred knots in one day.

The news is one day later than that by the Vanderbilt at New York. THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The news is one day later than that by the Vanderbilt at New York.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

London, Dec. 5.—The English funds have again been very buoyant to-day, and nearly all other descriptions of securities have likewise shown an upward tendency. There has been a fair but not pressing demand in the discount market to-day. Further improvement has taken place in the railway market. The directs so the Great Eastern Company, finding the meetives unable to present their statement in time, have postponed the meeting of shareholders to January 7th.

The Daily News says that meanwhile, with a view to provide the meat a for meeting the Company's liabilities, the Board have arranged to raise money upon the security of the vussel, or, in other words, to morigage her.

Losnow, Dec. 8.—Count Mescret is now the French Ambassador to Washington. Count Santius goes to Helland.

Moody, the mate of the American ship Mary, has been convicted of mansiaughter, for killing a sailor, named Wirsans, at Newcasile. He has been condended to penal servitude for life.

Commercial Eatelligence.

Liveryool, Tuesday Eccaing, Dec. 8.—The sales of outon yesterday and to-cay amount to 14-c00 bales, including 6.00 to day. Beculators and experters have taken 3.000 bales in the two days. The market closes with a deciling tendency, not withstanding an improved demand, and some autorities quote a fail of ½d. since Friday last.

Breadstuffs or quiet, but steady.

Provisions dull.

Other articles unchanged.

London, Dec. 8.—Evening.—Consols 97% a97%.

Anti-Slavery in Philadelphia.

Intense Excitement.

-0-

Philadelphia, Dec. 15.—There is considerable excitement now existing here, with prospects of a riot to-night. An Anti-Slavery Fair is being held at Concert Hail, and an Anti-Slavery meeting at the Assembly Buildings.

During the session of the latter this morning, a request was received from the Mayor to remove a fisg before Concert Hail, on account of the great length obstructing the passage of the street, and violating a city ordinance. An order was also sent in from the Sheriff, that the fair should be closed and the hall deserted before three o'clock this afternoon.

These proceedings produced much excitement, and the Abolitionists in council resolved to proceed in a body to Concert Hall to protect their goods.

The order of the Sheriff was demanded by the owner of the building, who objects to the action of the lessee in letting it for such purposes.

G. W. Guzus, Eeq., is to lecture te night on the "Aspect of the Slavery Question," at National Hall, and advertisements appear in the papers for a meeting outside to adopt such measures as the exigencies may require to prevent the dissemination of principles calculated and intended to arouse a spirit of mest intense animestity in the community that will lead to fearful consequences, and as will check hireling incendiaries from making further inflamatory addresses in our loyal city.

The Mayor is taking every precaution to prevent a disturbance, which seems simost laevitable if both sides turn out in their strength.

ESDOND DESPATCE.

Mr. Guzura lectured tenight to an audiance of

Mr. Gurtis lectured to-night to an audience of about 200 persons, while about 10,000 attended the outside meeting. The latter were addressed by Gen, John O Mills, Richard Prymas and others, Soon after Mr. Curris commenced his lecture, several of the mob threw stones at the building, breaking the window glasses. Five hundred policemen were stationed in the violnity, and immediately made a rush upon the rioters, arresting several of them. This summary proceeding had a tendency to calmathe excitement which at first threatened serious consequences. SECOND DESPATOR.

the excitement which is new threatened serious con-sequences.

Mayor Henny and the sheriff were on the spot and directed the police.

During the lecture of Mr. Cuntus he was several times hissed by the inside audieuce, when the hissers were immediately ejected by the police.

The excitement is subsiding and possibly the trou-ble is ended.

Washington, Dec. 15.—The Charleston Courier
mays it is reported that Senator Hammond has expressed the intention of resigning his seat at the close
of the present session of Congress. He has been
prevented from attending Washington by indisposition. pressed the intention of reagining and of the present assession of Congress. He has been prevented from attending Washington by indisposition.

The Democratic Senators held a caucus this morning, further to consider the arrangements of the standing committee.

Mr. Tooms is understood to have advocated the restoration of Mr. Douglas as chairman of the committee on territories, but no vote was taken on that point, as Mr. Tooms stood alone in the caucus entertaining that desire.

Mr. Gamm will doubtless continue chairman of the committee. Mearrs. Pugs and Douglas were not in the caucus.

The Sec stary of the Treasury has invited proposals till the 27th inst., for the issue of any portion or the whole of the three millions in treasury notes in exchange for gold, under the authority of the acts of December, 1857, and March 1859.

Minister Yalvor, on his return from South America, was made the bearer of a magnificent gold anuff ca, was made the bearer of a regard to Ex-Comstion, as a mark of his personal regard to Ex-Comstion, who

ca, was made the bearer of a magnificent gold snuff box studded with diamonds, worth \$5.000, from Gen. Usquira, Fresident of the Argentine Confederation, as a mark of his personal regard to Ex-Commissioner Bowlis, of the Paraguay expedition, who is not yet aware of the present.

Senator Hamile's chamber was entered at an early hour this morning, and two gold watches and some cash stolen, without his being awakened.

Mr. Larouze, the Governor elect of Virginia, is among the recent arrivals here.

Washington, Dec. 16.—Mr. Sherman's vote on the first trial to day was reduced by some of those who have heretofore voted for him going over to Mr. Gilmer, who was supported by Mesers. Adams and Asderson, Of Kentucky, Bothers, Bouliert, Bran son, Briggs, Bristow, Campiell, Davis, of Maryland, Hall, Harris, Laron, of Merth Carolina, Mallory, Mayrand, Millia, Junkin, Laron, of Merth Carolina, Mallory, Mayrand, Millia, Junkin, Chaolin, Schwarts, Webster, and Ward.

Those who voted for Mr. Bothers, Ster Mr. Gilmer, Wilson, Hallor, Rolling, Stevers, Adams, of Kentucky, Ardenson, Of Kentucky, Ardenson, Blaides, Baistow, Of Missouri, Boulaider, Barthy, of North Carolina, Stevers, Webster, Mayrand, Moder, Ardenson, Of Kentucky, Ardenson, Gilmer, Harden, Of Kentucky, Ardenson, Gilmer, Harden, Of Kentucky, Ardenson, Gilmer, Harden, Marken, Mayrand, Moder, Carling, Mallor, Nation, Of Kentucky, Ardenson, Gilmer, Harden, It has been erroneously stated that Mr. Olife, who was abeen on Friday, voted on Wednaday for Mr. Girmer. He has been erroneously stated that Mr. Olife, We was abeen on Friday, voted on Wednaday for Mr. Girmer. He has been erroneously stated that Mr. Olife, who was abeen on Friday, voted on Wednaday for Mr. Girmer. On Mr. Girmer.

MER. He then voted, as before, for Mr. SHEMARN. It is doubtless a typographical error, as it is all right in other papers.—Mr. Vallandingham was misundershood by the reporter, yesterday. He said nothing about Slavery in the Territories.

Washington, Dec. 18.—The members of the House of Representatives cannot get their pay till a Speaker is elected, his warrant on the treasury being necessary for that purpose. In the meantime, however, Mr. Glorenzamens, Sergeant-Arms of the last House, has advanced to various members sums, amounting, in the aggregate, to forty or fifty thousened dollars, which he has generously raised on his individual credit.

The Pest Office Department states, for the information of editors, subscribers and postmeaters, their the method of addressing newspapers to subscribers by attaching to each copy of the paper a printed slip, containing, in addition to the name of the subscriber, the date when his subscription expires, and, in some cases, the amount due thereon—matter which forme no part of the address, and is neither abill nor a script—is a violation of Postal laws, and subjects each copy, so addressed, to letter postage.

The weekly California mail from New Orleans via Texas, is resumed under the Giddings and Woolmanagement as heredofore.

Louisville and Nashville Rallway. Louisville, Dec. 15.—The Louisville & Nashville railway has been impossible for several days, owing to the subsidence of the track at Mansmer's Greek, twelve miles from Nashville. Passengers are taken over by hand car.

The grand jury have ignored the bill against Atles A. Hall for killing Mr. Poindextran in a street field.

Arrival of the Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Dec. 16.—The overland mail, with San Francisco dates of the 25th uit, passed Mailory's station at 2 o'clock this morning, and will reach here to morrow night.

Much anxiety was still felt in San Francisco at the mon-avival of the steamer Cortes, but she probably reached port a day or two subsequent to the departure of the mail.

A ducl has been fought between Judge Mailms, of Shasta County, and James Gallagum, District Attorney of Trinity County.

James Hawsens, Fresident of the California Stage Company, states that he is prepared to enter into a contract with the Government, to run a daily mail between Sacramento city and St. Louis for 31.000.000 per annum, making the trip in fourteen days.

Arrived at San Francisco on the 23d brig George. Kelli from Liverpool.

Bailed from San Francisco on the 23d ship Chatallou for Melbourne.

But a moderate business had been done at San Francisco during the last few days, and the bulk of the goods by the late arrivals was going into atore. Importers were supplying the current demand at previous raises, and the trade were buying sparingly.

Sales of 8,000 boxes can less at 2025ic. Oofbe very from. Eastern refined sugar 11c. Nothing dema in rev.

Lard 12 (a18. June butter 30a35c. Basen in fair demand at unchanged rates. Other articles dulls. Arrival of the Overland Mail.

The Minnesota Legislature. Chicage, Dec. 17.—The Republican, members of the Minnesota Legislature, in carous, on Wednesday, nominated Mosson S. Wills woon for United States Sensior. Both houses were to meet on the following day, when Mr. Will issue would, without doubt, be elected.

California de la constanta de